

CHAPTER 1: COGNITION AS THE STUDY OF INFORMATION PROCESSING

TEST ITEMS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 1) The subdiscipline of cognitive science that is interested in the association between mental processing and brain activity is
- developmental.
 - clinical.
 - neuroscience.
 - social.

Answer: c

Topic: What Is Cognition?

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe cognitive science as a multidisciplinary approach to understanding cognition

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 2) The issue of how we manage (or fail to manage) driving and talking on a cell phone would be of most interest to someone who studies
- problem solving.
 - attention.
 - memory.
 - decision making.

Answer: b

Topic: What Is Cognition?

Learning Objective: 1.1: Describe cognitive science as a multidisciplinary approach to understanding cognition

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 3) The two disciplines typically characterized as the forerunners to psychology (and cognitive psychology) are
- philosophy and physiology.
 - sociology and history.
 - history and philosophy.
 - chemistry and theology.

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 4) In which of these would a psychophysicist be most interested?
- a) The ways in which the perceptual system translates an incoming stimulus
 - b) The basic relationship between brain activity and conscious experience
 - c) Identifying the basic sensations, images, and feelings that comprise experience
 - d) The behavior of someone in response to some stimulus

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 5) Generally, as a stimulus becomes more intense, the minimal change in intensity needed for a person to notice the change
- a) increases.
 - b) decreases.
 - c) stays the same.
 - d) has no relationship whatsoever to original intensity.

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 6) Which psychophysicist came up with the notion of an unconscious inference?
- a) Donders
 - b) Fechner
 - c) Helmholtz
 - d) Wundt

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 7) Which psychophysicist's major contribution was to demonstrate that the relationship between incoming stimuli and corresponding perceptions was not one-to-one?
- a) Fechner
 - b) Helmholtz
 - c) Wundt
 - d) Titchener

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 8) Helmholtz was a _____ whose work included the insight that
- a) structuralist; perception involves unconscious inferences about incoming stimuli.
 - b) structuralist; consciousness is complex, but composed of simple elements that can be analyzed through introspection.
 - c) psychophysicist; perception involves unconscious inferences about incoming stimuli.
 - d) psychophysicist; consciousness is complex, but composed of simple elements that can be analyzed through introspection.

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 9) Who established the first psychological laboratory in Leipzig, Germany?
- a) Titchener
 - b) Fechner
 - c) Watson
 - d) Wundt

Answer: d

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 10) According to structuralists, consciousness encompasses three basic categories of experience, including sensations, feelings, and
- a) behaviors.
 - b) motives.
 - c) drives.
 - d) images.

Answer: b

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 11) _____ refers to a procedure that requires a rigorous and systematic self-report of the basic elements of an experience, and was the primary method used by
- a) Schema analysis; Gestalt psychologists.
 - b) Savings; behaviorists.
 - c) Functional reporting; functionalists.
 - d) Introspection; structuralists.

Answer: d

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 12) William James was a prominent _____ who characterized consciousness as a
- a) functionalist; stream.
 - b) functionalist; complex combination of simple elements.
 - c) structuralist; stream.
 - d) structuralist; complex combination of simple elements.

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 13) When considering the emotion of anger, which of these questions would be of most interest to a functionalist?
- a) What is the purpose of anger?
 - b) What is the conscious experience of anger like?
 - c) What are the behaviors of an angry person?
 - d) What happens in the brain during fits of anger?

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 14) The scientific perspective known as behaviorism was established by
- a) John Watson.
 - b) William James.
 - c) Edwin C. Tolman.
 - d) B.F. Skinner.

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 15) Mind and behavior can be conceptualized as an “S,” an “R,” and a black box in between. The behaviorists were interested in
- a) the Ss only.
 - b) the Rs only.
 - c) Ss and Rs.
 - d) the black box.

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 16) The forgetting curve, as mapped out by Ebbinghaus, demonstrates that material is forgotten
- a) very slowly at first, then at a very rapid rate.
 - b) rapidly at first, then at a very slow steady rate.
 - c) at a fairly constant rate over time.
 - d) only if there is interference.

Answer: b

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 17) If you're a psychology major, you've probably been exposed to basic information about the history of psychology in several courses. Each time you're exposed to this information, you probably pick up on it and retain it a little better. This is an example of _____, a key concept from the work of memory psychologist
- a) savings; Bartlett.
 - b) savings; Ebbinghaus.
 - c) schemata; Bartlett.
 - d) schemata; Ebbinghaus.

Answer: b

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 18) Bartlett's studies of memory were different than Ebbinghaus's in that
- a) Bartlett found little evidence of forgetting.
 - b) Bartlett's studies featured a higher degree of realism.
 - c) Bartlett's ideas were consistent with the behaviorist approach of the day.
 - d) it has had relatively little influence on current day research.

Answer: b

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 19) What was the term Bartlett used for generalized knowledge structures about events and situations based on past experience?
- a) Savings
 - b) Introspections
 - c) Configurations
 - d) Schemata

Answer: d

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 20) Gestalt psychologists are known for their work on _____, and profoundly influenced the present-day study of
- a) isolating the basic elements of conscious experience; perception and problem-solving.
 - b) isolating the basic elements of conscious experience; decision-making and language.
 - c) the basic tendency of the mind to organize experience; perception and problem-solving.
 - d) the basic tendency of the mind to organize experience; decision-making and language.

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 21) Which school of psychology is best captured by its credo, “The whole is different than the sum of its parts”?
- a) Structuralism
 - b) Functionalism
 - c) Gestalt
 - d) Behaviorism

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 22) In explaining how a rat learns to navigate a maze to get food, behaviorists would be extremely unlikely to include which of these phrases in their accounts?
- a) “The rat knows”
 - b) “The rat runs”
 - c) “Reinforcement strengthens”
 - d) “Stimulus-response connection”

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology B.C. (Before Cognitive Psychology)

Learning Objective: 1.2: Recall the work done by some of the early researchers to understand cognitive processes

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 23) Recall the study by McNamara, Long, and Wike (1956) in which rats were exposed to a T-maze in one of two ways: the rats in one group ran the maze themselves, while the rats in the other group were pushed through the maze in carts. Which group(s) learned to make the correct choice at the end of the “T”?
- a) The rats who ran themselves learned to make the correct choice, but the rats in carts failed to learn it.
 - b) The rats in carts learned to make the correct choice, but the rats who ran themselves failed to learn it.
 - c) Neither group of rats learned to make the correct choice.
 - d) Both groups of rats learned to make the correct choice.

Answer: d

Topic: The Emergence of Cognitive Psychology

Learning Objective: 1.3: Identify the challenges to standard behaviorist explanations that led to the emergence of cognitive psychology

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 24) What happened to the group of rats that wasn’t reinforced until the 11th day of the Tolman and Honzik study?
- a) After the 11th day, they showed slow but steady improvement in their maze-running.
 - b) They showed no improvement and no decline in their maze-running.
 - c) They showed sudden improvement in their maze-running after day 11, running as quickly as the rats who had always been reinforced.
 - d) They showed sudden improvement in their maze-running, but never ran as quickly as the rats who had always been reinforced.

Answer: c

Topic: The Emergence of Cognitive Psychology

Learning Objective: 1.3: Identify the challenges to standard behaviorist explanations that led to the emergence of cognitive psychology

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 25) What was the term Tolman (1948) coined to refer to learning that occurs in the absence of any reinforcement?
- Latent learning
 - Learning by savings
 - Gestalt learning
 - Associative learning

Answer: a

Topic: The Emergence of Cognitive Psychology

Learning Objective: 1.3: Identify the challenges to standard behaviorist explanations that led to the emergence of cognitive psychology

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 26) In a classic study reported by Tolman (1948), rats were exposed to a complex maze that had three different paths to food: Path 1 was shortest, Path 2 was a bit longer, and Path 3 was the longest. After experiencing all of the paths, rats showed a strong preference for Path 1 (the shortest path). Then, the researchers blocked Path 1—which, also, as it turns out, blocked Path 2. What did rats do when they were placed in this situation?
- After being blocked at Path 1, they tried Path 2, and then finally chose Path 3.
 - After being blocked on Path 1, they kept trying Path 1 over and over again.
 - After being blocked at Path 1, they tried Path 2, and then kept trying Path 2 over and over again.
 - After being blocked at Path 1, they immediately switched to Path 3 (not even bothering with Path 2).

Answer: d

Topic: The Emergence of Cognitive Psychology

Learning Objective: 1.3: Identify the challenges to standard behaviorist explanations that led to the emergence of cognitive psychology

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 27) Noam Chomsky
- proposed that language can be accounted for solely based on S-R principles.
 - sharply criticized Skinner's view of language learning.
 - proposed that language learning is dependent on automatic self-reinforcement.
 - saw no need for the concept of mental representations in explaining language.

Answer: b

Topic: The Emergence of Cognitive Psychology

Learning Objective: 1.3: Identify the challenges to standard behaviorist explanations that led to the emergence of cognitive psychology

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 28) Little Baruti sees a four-legged creature that makes the noise, “Woof! Woof!” He points and says, “Dog!” His mother says, “Good, Baruti, good!” Skinner would propose that Baruti saying, “Dog!” is a _____ that comes under control of the stimulus, which is
- response; his mother saying “Good!”
 - response; the dog.
 - reinforcement; his mother saying “Good!”
 - reinforcement; the dog.

Answer: b

Topic: The Emergence of Cognitive Psychology

Learning Objective: 1.3: Identify the challenges to standard behaviorist explanations that led to the emergence of cognitive psychology

Skill Level: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 29) In the end, what happened to behaviorism?
- It was replaced by a renewed interest in structuralism.
 - It completely died out.
 - It continues to hold some sway to this day.
 - It was replaced by a renewed interest in functionalism.

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 30) The information processing approach to cognition likens thought to
- the operation of a computer.
 - the storage system of a library.
 - the assembly-line production of a factory.
 - the trial-and-error learning of the rat in a maze.

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 31) The information processing approach is to the connectionist approach as _____ is to
- recent; antique.
 - serial; parallel.
 - automatic; controlled.
 - brain; computer.

Answer: b

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 32) In explaining cognition, the connectionist approach emphasizes
- interactions between individual processing units in the brain.
 - the serial nature of cognitive processing.
 - that cognitive processes are localized within certain regions of the brain.
 - simple perceptual processing, rather than higher-level cognitive processing.

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 33) Communication between neurons can be described as
- electrical only.
 - chemical only.
 - both electrical and chemical.
 - neither electrical nor chemical.

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 34) The assumption that the association between two neurons becomes stronger if these two neurons are active at the same time forms a partial basis for which approach to cognition?
- a) Descriptive approach
 - b) Connectionist approach
 - c) Information processing approach
 - d) Ecological approach

Answer: b

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 35) You're visiting the neuroscience lab of Dr. Wu, and he asks you to look at his plastic model of the brain, particularly the rostral area. Where should you look on his model?
- a) The front
 - b) The back
 - c) The top
 - d) The bottom

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 36) The _____ is the seat of what are typically labeled "higher cognitive functions."
- a) hindbrain
 - b) midbrain
 - c) caudal area
 - d) cerebral cortex

Answer: d

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 37) Which of these is a correct sequencing of cortical areas, from those most anterior to those most posterior?
- a) Occipital lobe, parietal lobe, motor cortex, prefrontal cortex
 - b) Prefrontal cortex, motor cortex, parietal lobe, occipital lobe
 - c) Parietal lobe, motor cortex, occipital lobe, prefrontal cortex
 - d) Motor cortex, prefrontal cortex, parietal lobe, occipital lobe

Answer: b

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 38) Research on split-brain patients reveals that
- a) the left hemisphere typically specializes in verbal processing, while the right hemisphere specializes in spatial tasks.
 - b) the left hemisphere typically specializes in spatial tasks, while the right hemisphere specializes in verbal processing.
 - c) people who have had their corpus callosum severed have a great deal of difficulty functioning in everyday life.
 - d) for normal people, there is no difference between the functioning of the left and right hemispheres.

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 39) Which subcortical structure seems particularly involved in regulating emotion and forming emotional memories?
- a) Hippocampus
 - b) Hindbrain
 - c) Hypothalamus
 - d) Amygdala

Answer: d

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 40) Suppose damage to a particular brain area leaves someone unable to recognize faces, but does not affect the ability to recognize objects. This is an example of _____ and provides some evidence that
- a) a single dissociation; recognition of faces and recognition of objects depend on different brain mechanisms.
 - b) a single dissociation; recognition of faces and recognition of objects depend on the same brain mechanisms.
 - c) a double dissociation; recognition of faces and recognition of objects depend on different brain mechanisms.
 - d) a double dissociation; recognition of faces and recognition of objects depend on the same brain mechanisms.

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 41) Suppose damage to brain area “A” leaves someone unable to recognize faces, but does not affect the ability to recognize everyday objects. In addition, suppose that damage to brain area “B” leaves someone unable to recognize everyday objects, but does not affect the ability to recognize faces. This is an example of _____ and provides some evidence that
- a) a single dissociation; recognition of faces and recognition of objects depend on different brain mechanisms.
 - b) a single dissociation; recognition of faces and recognition of objects depend on the same brain mechanisms.
 - c) a double dissociation; recognition of faces and recognition of objects depend on different brain mechanisms.
 - d) a double dissociation; recognition of faces and recognition of objects depend on the same brain mechanisms.

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Apply

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 42) A semantic anomaly (i.e., “Jake put the cookies into the *birdbath*.”) produces an ERP signal termed an N400. What does the “400” refer to?
- a) Distance in the brain’s cortex
 - b) Approximate number of neurons responding
 - c) Time between stimulus presentation and brain response
 - d) The time it takes for the person to say they notices an anomaly in the sentence

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 43) Which neuroscientific investigation technique uses a SQUID?
- a) ERP
 - b) MEG
 - c) PTscan
 - d) fMRI

Answer: b

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 44) How does magnetoencephalography (MEG) compare to EEG in terms of spatial and temporal resolution?
- a) MEG is better than EEG for spatial resolution; the reverse is true for temporal resolution.
 - b) MEG is better than EEG for temporal resolution; the reverse is true for spatial resolution.
 - c) EEG is better than MEG for both spatial and temporal resolution.
 - d) MEG is better than EEG for both spatial and temporal resolution.

Answer: d

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 45) How does TMS (transcranial magnetic stimulation) differ from the other techniques?
- a) TMS involves direct stimulation of the brain; the other techniques do not.
 - b) TMS involves getting an “image” or picture of the brain; the other techniques do not.
 - c) TMS provides poorer temporal and spatial resolution than all of the other techniques.
 - d) TMS is more costly than any other of the techniques.

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Analyze

Difficulty Level: Moderate

- 46) Which neuroscience investigation technique uses detectors that are sensitive to hemoglobin levels in the blood?
- a) PETscan
 - b) TMS
 - c) fMRI
 - d) MEG

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 47) How much of our brain do we use?
- a) More of the right than the left
 - b) More of the left than the right
 - c) About 10%
 - d) 100%

Answer: d

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 48) In referring to “the problem of meaning,” renowned psychologist Jerome Bruner was offering what critique of cognitive research?
- a) Too much emphasis on internal validity at the expense of external validity
 - b) Too much emphasis on external validity at the expense of internal validity
 - c) Not enough emphasis on how cognition relates to brain activity
 - d) Research in cognition should be “disembodied”

Answer: a

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Understanding

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 49) What is the term proposed by Descartes that refers to the belief that mind and body are separable entities?
- a) Empiricism
 - b) Materialism
 - c) Dualism
 - d) Embodied Cognition

Answer: c

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

- 50) Which term refers to a constellation of ideas emphasizing the belief that thinking is dynamic and occurs in conjunction with action and within a broader context that guides and shapes it?
- a) Materialism
 - b) Embodied cognition
 - c) Dualism
 - d) Empiricism

Answer: b

Topic: Psychology A.D. (After Decline of Behaviorism)

Learning Objective: 1.4: Report the modern approaches to understanding cognition after the decline of the behaviorist theory

Skill Level: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy