2. Cognition

Starter Quiz ·

AP Psychology Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Reading messy handwriting easily because you know the words relies mainly on...

   ☐ sensory adaptation

   ☐ bottom-up processing

   ☐ top-down processing

   ☐ transduction

2. An algorithm differs from a heuristic in that it...

   ☐ is used only by computers

   ☐ guarantees a correct answer but is slower

   ☐ is always faster

   ☐ never applies to real problems

3. Long-term potentiation refers to...

   ☐ forgetting over long periods

   ☐ the capacity of short-term memory

   ☐ synaptic connections strengthening with repeated firing

   ☐ a model of memory stores

4. Spreading the same study time over several sessions is the _____ effect.

   _____

5. Which rehearsal reliably moves material into long-term memory?

   ☐ maintenance rehearsal

   ☐ neither

   ☐ elaborative rehearsal

   ☐ both equally

6. A multiple-choice question tests mainly...

   ☐ storage

   ☐ recognition

   ☐ encoding

   ☐ recall

7. The forgetting curve shows a steady, even loss across the whole period.

   ☐ True ☐ False

8. The worldwide rise in IQ scores over time is called the _____ Effect.

   _____

9. Select **all** Gestalt principles the CED names.

   ☐ convergence

   ☐ figure and ground

   ☐ proximity

   ☐ closure

   Tick every correct option.

10. Continuing a failing course of action because of resources already spent is the _____-cost fallacy.

    _____

2. Cognition

Answers ·

AP Psychology

1. **top-down processing**

   Prior knowledge filling in unclear input is **top-down** processing.

2. **guarantees a correct answer but is slower**

   The trade is certainty against speed: algorithms guarantee, heuristics hurry.

3. **synaptic connections strengthening with repeated firing**

   LTP is the biological account of why repeated practice makes a memory stick.

4. **spacing**

   The total time is held constant; only the **distribution** changes.

5. **elaborative rehearsal**

   Elaborative rehearsal connects new material to what you know; repetition alone only holds.

6. **recognition**

   The options act as **cues**, which makes it a recognition task.

7. **False**

   It falls **steeply just after learning**, then levels off – which is why early review matters.

8. **Flynn**

   The **Flynn Effect** is attributed to societal factors, not to changing biology.

9. **figure and ground; proximity; closure**

   Convergence is a **binocular depth cue**, not a Gestalt grouping principle.

10. **sunk**

    Only the **remaining** costs and benefits should decide; spent resources are gone either way.