



QUIZ 19 December 2018, questions and answers

Mysteries of the Mind (Carleton University)

QUIZ QUESTION BANK

CGSC 1001 - FALL 2019

QUIZ 1

1. What is a property of natural languages that is not a property of computer programming languages?
 1. **ambiguity**
 2. Variable binding
 3. Syntax
2. What is colour constancy?
 1. The fact that all languages have the same colours
 2. **That we perceive colours as being the same in different lighting conditions**
 3. Our desire to have only a few colours in artificial environments, such as the interior of buildings
3. A baby bird is presented with a painted stick when it comes out of its egg. The bird treats the stick as its bother. Which kind of learning did the bird use?
 1. Observational learning
 2. **Imprinting**
 3. Assumption
4. According to functionality, why is it theoretically possible for a machine to have the same mental state as humans?
 1. Machines can be programmed to exhibit human-like behaviour.
 2. **We can design machines with artificial neural networks and “wetware” that emulates human brain structures and function**
 3. Mental states are based on their relationship to other mental states and how the information is processed, not the physical hardware of the structure creating the mental states

** when i went to check my answers with TA i'm pretty sure the right one was C

5. What part of psychology studies language?
 1. Psycholinguistics
 2. Linguistics
 3. **Neuro-linguistic programming**
6. According to what we discussed in class, Pinker would agree the most with which of the following statements?
 1. Music is not evolved but constitutes an adaption to a supernormal stimulus involving pleasure
 2. **Music is not an evolutionary adaptation but a pleasurable byproduct of one**
 3. In terms of survival and reproduction, music is useless but was necessary for producing speech and motor control
7. According to the terms used in class, if we were to view a smartphone as a robot, we would consider the vibration function to be what?
 1. Sensor
 2. Notifier
 3. **Actuator**
8. An issue in cognitive science is the fact that language can be learnt without learning the explicit rules of grammar. What method is a psychologist most likely to use to approach this issue?
 1. Look at a corpus from language learners and analyze how the language is being used
 2. **Generate an experiment to test a human subject's acquisition of a made-up language**

3. Program software to learn a natural language
9. Which is an example of learning that is not happening in a brain?
 1. When a culture learns to avoid a dangerous place
 2. When a mouse figures out its way through a maze
 3. **Dyslexia**
10. Which of the following is an example of testimonial learning?
 1. **Many students learn that Christopher Columbus arrived in America in 2492 by a teacher telling them**
 2. A goose learning who its mother is 13-16 hours after hatching
 3. Not touching a stove after you burn your hand on it
11. What evidence from brain structure and function do we have to think that emotion and reason are separate
 1. The exact same brain structures are used for reasoning and emotion, but it is impossible for them to be active at the same time
 2. It is unknown which structures are used for reasoning and emotion, but experiments show differences between logical and emotional thought so it makes sense to think of them as separate
 3. **Reasoning is associated with brain structures that are found in the front of the brain; Emotion is associated with brain structures that are found in the middle of the brain**
12. Linguists interested in human language are called:
 1. Behavioural linguists
 2. **Linguists, because all linguists are interested in human language**
 3. Psycholinguists
13. When light enters the eye, it forms a pattern of light on the retinal neurons. How does this change when it gets put into long-term memory?
 1. A spatially-organized series of colours is stored
 2. It never enters long term memory because visual information is handled by the visuo-spatial sketchpad
 3. **It is transformed into a fact-like representation**
14. Sally, Mark and Ryan are brainstorming together about how to solve a problem using a whiteboard. Which term would one use to describe what kind of cognitive agent is solving the task?
 1. Human Cognitive System
 2. Structured Meeting
 3. **Distributed Cognition**
15. Which list contains only items that are depth cues in the human visual system?
 1. **Colour saturation, multiple images, occlusion**
 2. Size, edge detection, perspective
 3. Colour constancy, focus
16. Which philosophical method involves describing a hypothetical situation and relying on the reader's intuitions about it?
 1. Visual experimentation
 2. **Conceptual simulation**
 3. Thought experimentation
17. Humans use song and music to attract mates. This is used as evidence for which theory of the origin of music?
 1. **Music evolved as a part of sexual selection**
 2. Music, especially when paired with dance, causes social bonding
 3. Music is independently invented by each culture, according to its own developmental and cultural history

18. Which of the following senses do we use to perceive chemicals
 1. **Olfaction**
 2. Kinesthesia
 3. Haptics
19. What is evolutionary psychology?
 1. **Using hypotheses generated by thinking about human evolutionary history**
 2. The change in the opinion of psychologists over the course of history
 3. The study of why people believe in evolution or creationism
20. According to the studies mentioned in class, what is the correct order for maximizing effectiveness of studying?
 1. **Walking, studying, sleeping**
 2. Studying, walking, sleeping
 3. Sleeping, walking, studying
21. In the time management recommendation in class, what is the suggested length of time you spend on each important project each day
 1. **A half an hour**
 2. You should allocate time according to how long it will take you to finish the task
 3. An hour
22. Failing to be fooled by all optical illusions would be:
 1. **Advantageous because we could dissociate meanings from words**
 2. Advantageous because we would be well adjusted to visual worlds
 3. Disadvantageous because our perceptions would be maladjusted to the real world <- **Pretty sure this is the right answer btw not the first one** (he mentioned it in a lecture)
23. What is haptics?
 1. Knowing the location of your body parts
 2. **Touch**
 3. Smell
24. Why does one cognitive scientist talk about our appreciation of music as being like our appreciation of dessert?
 1. Anthropologists have found that, across cultures, we often listen to music while eating
 2. Music is sometimes be described with words that are similar to those used for foods, such as sweet, enriching and full
 3. **Like desserts, he believes that we did not evolve specifically to like it, rather, we like it because we evolved to like other things that have some of the same characteristics**
25. What is the name of the sensory memory store for what your hear?
 1. **Echoic memory**
 2. Auditory memory
 3. The dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
26. Which field has experimentation as its primary methodology?
 1. **Psychology**
 2. Artificial intelligence
 3. Linguistics
27. What do all robots use to alter their environments?
 1. **Actuators**
 2. Sensors
 3. Artificial arms
28. Which sentence is an example of "habituation" learning?

1. At first, you can barely feel a vibrating phone in your pocket, but eventually you become very sensitive to it
 2. **The first time you hear a loud noise, you might jump, but afterwards you stop jumping when hearing the noise**
 3. You eat a new food and then get sick because of the flu. However, you develop a dislike for the food and feel nauseated whenever you smell it.
29. Which is an example of template matching?
1. The contemporary comparison of lists and facts
 2. **Counting the overlap of pixels of two images**
 3. The alignment of the elements of two similar objects
30. What part of memory is related to language generation (being able to speak)?
1. Wernike's area
 2. **Procedural memory**
 3. The phonological loop
31. A person with impairment due to damage to their ventral stream is looking down a street at a moving bus. Which of the following description of their impairment is most accurate?
1. He is able to perceive that there is a bus on the street but is unable to communicate this fact through speech
 2. **He is able to perceive that there is something but cannot say what it is**
 3. He is able to perceive that there is a bus but he cannot perceive where it is or how fast its moving
32. What is metacognition?
1. **Thinking about your own thinking**
 2. The philosophy of cognitive science, with an emphasis on the history of the field
 3. Thinking in groups
33. What technology can help people who have writing deficits?
1. Dragon naturally speaking
 2. **Text-to-speech software that reads text aloud**
 3. Large-key computer keyboards
34. What sub-field of computer science is most relevant to cognitive science
1. Algorithms
 2. **Artificial intelligence**
 3. Programming languages
35. Which statement is true about Cognitive Science?
1. It is the study of only human minds at a behavioural level
 2. **It is an information processing view of mind**
 3. Physics contributes a great deal to it
36. Which of the following is among the criticisms of neuroscience?
1. It is overly optimistic about the future of AI
 2. It's too applied and doesn't tell us enough about basic research
 3. **It leans too far towards nature in the nature/nurture debate**
37. A baby screams until the parent gives her candy. Then she stops. What type of reinforcement is this?
1. Negative for baby, positive for parent
 2. Positive for baby, negative for parent
 3. **Negative**
38. Why is it good to study at night, according to the lecture?
1. **Sleep helps encode long-term memory**
 2. There are fewer distractions at night
 3. People are more alert at night
39. What function is the hippocampus known to be associated with?

1. Critical thinking and planning
 2. Reflexes
 3. **Transforming short-term into long-term memories**
40. Which describes negative punishment?
1. **Removing a stimulus to decrease a behaviour**
 2. Hurting someone for revenge
 3. Actively hurting a creature to make it stop doing something
41. H.M. suffered from amnesia after the removal of his hippocampus to treat his epilepsy. Which of the following best describes the type of amnesia he had
1. His anterograde amnesia was permanent, but he was still not able to acquire new procedural memories
 2. His anterograde amnesia was permanent, but he was able to acquire new declarative memories
 3. **His anterograde amnesia was permanent, but he was able to acquire new procedural memories**
42. What is the technique used for neuroimaging?
1. Creating an image of brain function based by recording many neurons' firing activities, one at a time
 2. **Taking images of individual neurons and forming a composite picture of brain anatomy**
 3. Recording which parts of the brain are consuming "stuff (eg. glucose, oxygen) during a given task
43. What is true about learning disabilities?
1. They can be cured with proper treatment
 2. They are often the result of poor high school education
 3. **They are distinct from global learning impairments**
44. Why is Anki particularly good for studying in a flash-card format?
1. **Anki shows you the cards you most need to study**
 2. Anki uses speech recognition determine whether or not you got a card right
 3. Anki uses multi-sensory stimuli to encourage deep processing of information, which is important for recall
45. What does it mean for someone to have proprioceptive problems?
1. The person's "perceptual infinity" or the point at which they can no longer distinguish between near and far objects is much closer than it is for people without proprioception
 2. They have a distorted sense of size and proportion, particularly in depth perception
 3. **They do not know the position of their body parts**
46. How does physics provide an explanation for memory formation?
1. Physics explains the mathematical relationship between condition stimuli and the resulting formation of quantum memory
 2. **Discourse in physics struggles to explain memory formation**
 3. Human memory is formed through manipulation of spin in subatomic particles
47. In philosophy, what is "conceptual analysis"?
1. The study of human conceptual structures
 2. **The analysis of conceptual structures of scientific theories, and how they change over time to produce better and better approximations of truth**
 3. The study of the meaning of words
48. Why do humans play?
1. Human children play because of cultural conditioning. Non-human animals do not play

2. Because they are trained by their parents
 3. **To practice for real-world action**
- 49.) Which has been shown to be good for memory recall?
- A.) **Sleep**
 - B.) A Vegetarian Diet
 - C.) Studying all night before a test
- 50.) If someone enters a chocolate Factory and hears sounds of machinery, that person is using what sense?
- A.) Sound
 - B.) Olfaction
 - C.) **Audition**
- 51.) Which is true of long-term memory in humans?
- A.) It need not first be in short-term memory
 - B.) Other people have biological access to it
 - C.) **It has declarative and procedural elements.**
- 52.) Multitasking generally causes a drop in performance. He also said that multitasking in the context of doodling while listening to a boring lecture, is associated with better performance. How can you interpret these seemingly contradictory statements?
- A.) Doodling belongs to the category of LST's (minimal stimulatory tasks) that requires little to no attention while listening to music is what is known as a HST (high stimulatory task) which is proven by research to occupy more than 67% of mental capacity.
 - B.) **Because different parts of the brain are being engaged to perform the tasks in the two situations,**
 - C.) Doodling can help you keep your attention on the lecture but people can't do multitasking as much as they think they can.
- 53.) What are the four historical fields that compose cognitive science?
- A.) psychology, philosophy, neuroscience, anthropology
 - B.) **Psychology, philosophy, linguistics, computer science.**
 - C.) Psychology, philosophy, neuroscience, computer science
- 54.) What is true about learning?
- A.) They are often the result of poor high school education
 - B.) They can be cured with proper treatment
 - C.) They are distinct from global learning impairments.
- 55.) A patient is seen by a neurologist after suffering a stroke. In which case would the neurologist be able to infer that the patient has damage only to their ventral stream?
- A.) When shown a coffee mug, the patient is unable to describe where the object is but can tell the neurologist what the object is.
 - B.) When shown a coffee mug, the patient is unable to describe where the object is but can tell the neurologist where it is.
 - C.) **When shown a coffee mug, the patient is unable to describe what the object is but can tell the neurologist where it is.**

Quiz 2: (answers to confirm)

1. What is "theory of mind?"
 1. The accepted model that currently predominates in Cognitive Science
 2. **How people reason about mental states of others**
 3. It is not a technical term in Cognitive Science
2. Which is a claim of moral foundations theory?
 1. The foundation of a person's morality should be science
 2. **There are six moral foundations that we all have to varying degrees**
 3. Morals are not affected by culture, only genetics.
3. Failing to be fooled by all optical Illusions would be:

1. **Disadvantageous because our perceptions would be maladjusted to the real world**
2. Advantageous because we could dissociate meanings from words
3. Advantageous because we would be well adjusted to virtual worlds
4. How can culture affect genetic evolution?
 1. Cultural practices can change the genetic code by releasing hormones, causing epigenesis
 2. **By changing the environment in ways that change what fitness means**
 3. It cannot
5. Which statement best describes that significance of Belyaev's fox experiment?
 1. Foxes have genetic variation that allows evolution to take place
 2. Documentation of some animals is not possible which is why we don't ride zebras
 3. **Selecting for one trait could set in motion a series of other changes**
6. Some claim that music evolves because creating music makes one more attractive to the opposite sex. What is the evidence for this theory?
 1. **Music is often paired with dancing, which signals strength, health, fitness, and motor control**
 2. People with better musical ability have more sexual partners and more kids
 3. Even instrumental music causes subconscious sexual arousal
7. The word "motivate" is an example of
 1. The complement of a sentence
 2. **How a suffix can change a word's part of speech**
 3. How an affix turn the meaning of a word to its opposite
8. What is Neoteny?
 1. A female desire to mate with aggressive males
 2. **The retention of juvenile traits in adulthood**
 3. The tendency to believe hypothetical evidence
9. Natural Selection, Sexual Selection and Artificial Selection are all types of what?
 1. **Main factors in the reproduction of genetic discovery**
 2. Factors that encourage homogeneous reproduction
 3. Ways that create the effect of some things reproducing and others not
10. What does the universal grammar theory hold to be true?
 1. That children learn the basics of, for example, verb/noun distinction by learning it from their language community
 2. That all cultures have languages that have evolved through convergent evolution to have similar grammatical structures
 3. **That humans have evolved a language architecture that gets specified during development into a particular language**
11. Is studying in more than one place effective for remembering things long-term?
 1. **Yes. Studying in multiple places prevents the knowledge from being tied to the context you'd studied it in**
 2. No. Studying in multiple places is the same as studying it multiple times in the same place. By re-reviewing information you remember it better.
 3. Studying in multiple places gives you a deeper understanding of the concepts.
12. When two neurons fire simultaneously, what is likely to happen?
 1. **They will be more likely to fire simultaneously in the future**
 2. The neurons will compete to influence other neurons through natural Darwinism
 3. One of the neurons will not fire to prevent redundancy
13. What has cognitive psychology (in general) been criticized for?
 1. **Not studying applications of the science to the real world**

2. Relying too much on experimentation
3. Using poor statistical methods in its analyses of experiments
14. What do robots use to alter their environments?
 1. Sensors
 2. **Actuators**
 3. Artificial arms
15. We discussed in class the views of Robin Dunbar. Those views support best which of the following statements?
 1. Synchronized movement releases endorphins which, in turn, causes social bonding to replace grooming
 2. Social bonding replaces grooming and this transition allowed the development of synchronized movements and music
 3. **Once the sizes of human groups become too large, music and dancing evolve as a means of bonding and cohesion**
16. Humans use song and music to attract mates. This is used as evidence for which theory of the origin of music?
 1. Music is independently invented by each culture according to its own development and cultural history
 2. **Music evolves as a part of sexual selection**
 3. Music, especially when paired with dance, causes social bonding
17. Evaluate the following argument:
 All cats are lizards.
 My pet is a cat.
 Therefore, my pet is a lizard.
 Select one:
 1. **The argument is valid but not sound**
 2. The argument is sound but invalid
 3. The argument is invalid and unsound
18. Which of these is necessary for evolution to happen?
 1. Living things with DNA
 2. Death
 3. **Generation of diversity**
19. What does Paiget's theory leave out?
 1. **A mental mechanism for how conversation does or does not ...**
 2. The ability of children to use representations of things in place of the actual things
 3. Ages associated with the stages of development
20. According to the social bonding theory of music, what is one of the mechanisms by which music causes people to form closer relationships?
 1. Singing for someone expresses affection for them, causing the target to like the singer more
 2. **Playing music or singing together releases endorphins**
 3. The vibrations that make up musical sound have a direct affect on brain waves, which can be measured with an EGG
21. Which list contains entities all from the same level of analysis?
 1. Synapse, axon, belief
 2. Response time, dopamine, stimulus
 3. **Production, goal, mental image**
22. What is a production at the cognitive level?
 1. **An explanation for a response to a stimulus**
 2. Higher order thought of memory recall

- Higher order thought of memory recall
Higher order thought of memory recall
3. The production of neural transmitters so a synapse can fire
23. Sometimes people respond differently when required to respond quickly. When this happens, what do cognitive scientists often attribute that fast behaviour to?
1. Especially reasoned behaviour, like that described in Malcolm Gladwell's book "Blink"
 2. **Evolved or well-learned behaviour**
 3. Behaviour that relies more on the frontal lobes of the brain
24. Why are natural languages a bad choice for programming computers?
1. **They are ambiguous**
 2. Because of the variety of natural languages that exist, choosing one would be culturally imperialistic
 3. The question does not make sense because computers are typically programmed with natural languages
25. Shep just was in a room with someone throwing up. According to moral foundations theory, which moral infraction is Shep more likely to have harsher reaction to?
1. Food companies breaking food safety laws
 2. All moral infractions
 3. **Prostitution**
26. What are the two basic ways that people come to moral judgements about particular situations?
1. They use religious reasons, or ethics they get from their culture
 2. **They get a moral feeling, or they reason from principles**
 3. They use deliberative processing with values of selfishness or altruism
27. Which statement is true about language?
1. **Orangutans in the wild have a limited but real language of hand gestures**
 2. Language understanding was one of the first major success in early artificial intelligence
 3. It is studied by all sub-fields of Cognitive Science
28. Why does one cognitive scientist talk about our appreciation of music as being like our appreciation of dessert?
1. Anthropologists have found that, across cultures, we often listen to music while eating
 2. Music is sometimes be described with words that are similar to those used for foods, such as sweet, enriching and full
 3. **Like desserts, he believes that we did not evolve specifically to like it, rather, we like it because we evolved to like other things that have some of the same characteristics**
29. Which of the following has been found to be true AND is evidence that morality evolved?
1. **Right-wing political views are associated with more moral foundations that left-wing views**
 2. People become more or less deontological depending on which path they take through the moral stages
 3. Under time pressure people make more prosocial decisions.
30. Which of the following moral decisions would most likely be categorized under the loyalty/betrayal foundation?
1. **Whether you should tell the police about something illegal the company you work for is doing**
 2. Whether or not certain groups should be unable to vote
 3. Whether or not you should break the law for the greater good

31. A guiding metaphor of current cognitive science is that the mind is like what?
1. A quantum computer
 2. A computer
 3. **A computer program**
32. How can we assess whether a given level of analysis is legitimate?
1. It is as reductive as possible while still being consistent with the ontology of its level
 2. **It can be successfully generate casual scientific predictions using the ontology of its level**
 3. Its relationship to the levels immediately above and below it is predictive of the ontology of its level
33. In the context of cognitive science, what is testimony?
... options not provided for this one
34. Which level of the study specializes in the Information Processing level?
1. Psychological
 2. **Cognitive**
 3. Computer
35. Which of the following is an example of a reductionist view?
1. A psychologist is dismissive of biological models of memory because she believes memory is far too complicated to be described by the agreement of neurons
 2. **A psychologist is dismissive of psychological models of memory because she believes everything in the brain will eventually be understood at the level of the neuron**
 3. Some phenomena are better understood by one domain (e.g., psychology), while other phenomena are better understood by others (e.g., biology)
36. How does physics provide an explanation for memory formation?
1. Physics explains the mathematical relationship between conditional stimuli and the resulting formation of quantum memory
 2. Human memory is formed through manipulation of spin in subatomic particles
 3. **Discourse in physics struggles to explain memory formation**
37. Which of the following is an example of U-shaped grammar learning?
1. **Went, goed, went**
 2. Go, goed, went
 3. Go, went, goed
38. What does moral foundations theory use as evidence that moral judgement is not based on rational reasons?
1. The fact that animals do not have true mortality
 2. The fact that we often make moral judgements based on unemotional principles
 3. **Moral dumbfounding**
39. Alicia has a family with Bob because he is funny. This is an example of what?
1. Exaptation
 2. Natural selection
 3. **Sexual Selection**
40. According to what we discussed in class, the time during which your friend will most likely agree to lend you some money would be when?
1. While you are laughing together since cognitive level won't be as excessive
 2. Right after they do you a big favor
 3. **While they are studying hard for a midterm**
41. Which subfield of cognitive science is strongly characterized by both its methods and its subject matter?

1. Linguistics
 2. Philosophy
 3. **Psychology**
42. What is the critical age range for human language learning?
1. **Three to five**
 2. Birth to three
 3. Birth to seven years
43. Which option represents proper linguistic notation?
1. ***He have a sandwich**
 2. He have a sandwich
 3. *He has a sandwich
44. In a neural network perception system, each pixel in an image might correspond to what?
1. **Units of the input layer**
 2. Units in the hidden layer
 3. Demons in a pandemonium
45. What is a ramification of neoteny in humans?
1. Less openness to new experiences
 2. **Less aggression in general**
 3. Neoteny explains why adult humans look very different from baby humans
46. How is human knowledge of the grammar of language typically known?
1. **Known as implicit knowledge**
 2. Not known in any sense
 3. Known as declarative knowledge
47. Which statement is true about the old and new brain?
1. The old brain is fast, the new brain is slow
 2. The new brain consumes more glucose, and the old brain consumes more oxygen
 3. **The old brain is near the top of the head, and the new brain is near the bottom of the head**
48. Which moral foundation were capuchin monkeys found to use in an experiment described in class?
1. **fairness/cheating**
 2. sanctity/degradation
 3. liberty/oppression
49. Can evolution happen in software?
1. True evolution cannot happen in software because it is a biological process
 2. **Evolution can happen in running software because evolution is substrate neutral**
 3. Evolution cannot occur in software because humans have to make design decisions for any adaptations to arise
50. Which area of language does morphology offer an explanation?
1. How a word can change depending on the context in which it used
 2. **The formation of words and how their usage can change by using suffixes and prefixes**
 3. By offering an understanding of mentalese as propositional thought
51. Ants communicate primarily through
1. Echolocation in the anthill
 2. **Chemicals**
 3. Sound
52. What is moral dumbfounding?

1. Moral dumbfounding is used as evidence that our moral beliefs are learned through culture
 2. When people hold morals that the majority of the population has found to be “dumb”
 3. **Is is when we find a certain behaviour objectionable but cannot explain why**
53. Why do phenotypes (traits) that are useless often “evolve away” over time?
1. Lack of diversity takes other traits consistently dominant over time
 2. **They are “expensive” to the organism and don’t serve any functional purpose**
 3. They increase the likelihood of mutations in the population
54. How does tribalism relate to the tragedy of the commons?
1. Trust declines as a people become more tribal
 2. **We are less likely to conserve resources if we are forced to share with the tribal communities other than our own**
 3. We respond with sadness, and other negatively-valenced emotions, when there are frequent tragedies in our own social group
55. Evolution happens under what conditions?
1. Death, sexual reproduction, limited resource
 2. When there are genes, organisms, and an environment
 3. **Diversity, selection, and inheritance**
56. The fossil record shows that the ancestors of modern birds, who did NOT fly, used to have feathers, which were later adapted for flight. This best serves as example of:
1. **Exaptation**
 2. Lamarkian evolution
 3. The Baldwin effect
57. Which ethical code would be most likely to say that killing an innocent person is always wrong, no matter what?
1. **Deontology**
 2. Utilitarianism
 3. Population ethics
58. What is the main way we study infant cognition?
1. Through casual observation of babies to observe their competency
 2. **Through studies of what babies attend to when aroused**
 3. Through brain scan studies during learning episodes
59. What is the theory of mind ?
1. The accepted model that currently predominates in cognitive science
 2. **How people reason about mental states of others**
 3. It is not a technical term in cognitive science
60. When someone makes a moral decision based on the concept of “the greatest good for the greatest number of people”, which parts of the brain are likely to be relatively more active?
1. **The frontal lobe areas**
- Which levels are in the correct order from low to high?
1. **Cognitive, sociological**
- What lesson can we learn from huge commonsense knowledge databases (used for software)?
1. A person’s beliefs must be consistent for them to survive?
 2. Common sense knowledge cannot be represented w connected symbols?
 3. **Common sense knowledge probably involved many facts we never consciously think about ?**

61. Suppose someone believes that something is morally wrong, but they cannot explain why. What is this called?
1. Ethical paradox
 2. **Moral dumbfounding**
 3. Effective dissonance
62. Suppose a husband and wife get into a fistfight, and both are equally responsible for starting it. They believe that the police are supposed to arrest the person who doesn't call the police. How might a cognitive scientist describe the situation the husband and wife were in before the police are called?
1. **Prisoner's dilemma**
 2. First-blood example
 3. Tragedy of the commons
63. What are all non-human animals unable to do?
1. **Show moral consideration towards individuals they have not met**
 2. Sacrifice their immediate reward for another being they aren't related to by blood
 3. Be fair to others
64. Which field has experimentation as its primary methodology?
1. **Psychology**
 2. Linguistics
 3. Artificial intelligence
65. "Neurons that fire together wire together" describes what theory?
1. Maxwell theory
 2. **Hebbian theory**
 3. Pinker theory
66. What is the idea that children are active participants in their own development?
1. **Constructivism**
 2. Maturation
 3. Psychodynamic learning
67. What is true of flashcards?
1. **If unknown, guessing an answer before it is shown to you increases retention**
68. How does tribalism relate to the tragedy of the commons?
1. **We are less likely to conserve resources if we are forced to share them with tribal communities other than our own**
69. What is true of our two competing systems (old vs new brain) for moral considerations?
1. **Both the older and the newer brain will first consider acting out of self-interest alone, then decide if they should expand their circle of morality, they just do it in different ways.**
70. which statement best describes the significance of Belyaev's fox experiment?
1. **Domestication of some animals is not possible, which is why we don't ride zebras**
71. what is utilitarianism?
1. **The belief that acting to get the most good to the most people is the best way to act.**
72. which is an example of an ultimate (as opposed to the proximate) explanation of why people eat?
1. **because people need to survive**
73. what is the idea that children are active participants in their own development?
1. **Constructivism**
74. which is a ramification of neoteny in humans?
1. **Less aggression in general**

75. which describes negative punishment?

1. Removing a stimulus to decrease a behaviour

76. what is natural language?

1. A language created by a community of people

77. Multitasking generally causes a drop in performance. He also said that multitasking, in the context of doodling while listening to a boring lecture, is associated with better performance. How can you interpret these seemingly contradictory statements?

1. Because different parts of the brain are being engaged to perform the tasks in the two situations.

78. which of the following is an example of reductionist view?

1. A biologist is dismissive of psychological models of memory because she believes everything in the brain will eventually be understood at the level of neuron

79. why does one cognitive scientist talk about our participation of music as being like our appreciation of desert?

1. Like desert, he believes that we did not evolve specifically to like it, rather, we like it because we evolved to like other things that have some of the same characteristics.

80. We discussed in class the views of Robin Dunbar. Those views support best which of the following statement?

1. Once the sizes of human groups became too large, music and dancing evolved as means of bonding and cohesion.

81. what is the name of the sensory memory store for what you hear?

1. Echoic memory

82. What are Piaget's developmental stages from birth to death?

1. Sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational

83. What does Piaget's theory leave out?

1. A mental mechanism for how conservation does or does not occur

84. Which ethical code would be most likely to say that killing an innocent person is always wrong, no matter what?

1. Deontology

85. According to what we discussed in class, Pinker would agree the most with which following statements?

1. Music is not an evolutionary adaptation but a pleasurable byproduct of one.

86. Alicia has a family with Bob because he is funny. This is an example of what?

1. Sexual selection

87. which of the following subjects is most likely to be studied in linguistics?

1. Dialects of poor people from certain areas.

88. what is "dustbowl empiricism"?

1. Excessive focus on empirical methods to the exclusion of important theoretical considerations.

89. Some claim that music evolved because music makes one more attractive to the opposite sex. What is evidence of this theory?

1. Music is often paired with dancing, which signals strength, health, fitness and motor control

90. Which area of language does morphology offer an explanation?

1. The formation of words and how their usage can change by using suffixes and prefixes.

91. How did evolutionary psychologists explain dreaming?

1. Dreams are simulations of potential threats from our ancestors' environments

92. Which statement is true about language?

1. Orangutans in the wild have a limited but real language of hand gestures.

93. What is theory of the mind?

1. How people reason about the mental states of others.