

Instructions for teachers for Psychology

There are ten sessions of multiple-choice questions here, on the following topics:

1. Social Psychology
2. Social and Humanistic Psychology
3. Developmental Psychology
4. Biological Psychology
5. Clinical Psychology
6. Learning and memory

To run a session, you need to print **two documents per pair of students**:

- *student questions*,
- *student feedback*.

Students having to share the questions and feedback sheets is an important part of the set-up, as it should help to encourage discussion.

The questions have been written or selected/modified from resources such as examination papers, to be deliberately challenging and tricky at times, since if the questions are too easy, it often leads to little discussion. Reassure students, where applicable, that questions like this won't be used in their summative assessments. Please emphasise to students that this activity is not about knowing the answers, but an opportunity to discuss and explore ideas.

Avoid the temptation to correct students whilst they are discussing. Instead, it is a good idea to allow time following the activity to discuss the most challenging questions as a group.

Always feel free to reach out at:

h.tenenbaum@surrey.ac.uk, who designed the questions, or another member of the research team: <https://www.surrey.ac.uk/research-projects/educational-dialogue-improving-foundation-year-student-outcomes#team>.

Whilst efforts have been made to correct errors and resolve ambiguities, some likely persist – let your discussions explore and uncover them!

1. Social Psychology

Feedback Sheet

If you picked A:

Question 1: Descriptive stereotypes refer to beliefs about what men and women are like (e.g., "men are competent" and "women are friendly") so this answer is incorrect.

Question 2: Lack of Fit Theory suggests that gender stereotypes influence perceptions of competence in certain roles. This theory focuses on perceived competency rather than leadership evaluations, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 3: The glass cliff suggests that women (and minorities) are more likely to take up leadership roles during periods of crisis, so this is correct.

Question 4: Microaggressions are subtle comments that communicate bias toward marginalised groups, so this is correct.

Question 5: According to the contact hypothesis, superficial contact is unlikely to reduce prejudice, so this is incorrect.

Question 6: This is a situational factor that can reduce prejudice, so this is incorrect.

Question 7: The hypothesis does not ignore social structures, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 8: Identifying with your in-group does not mean that you prefer a higher status group, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 9: Adopting behaviours based in evidence is Informational social influence not normative, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 10: People feel less personal responsibility when they are de-individuated, so this is incorrect.

If you picked B:

Question 1: An accurate stereotype would imply that the stereotypes are factually correct, but stereotypes are oversimplifications, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 2: Role Congruity Theory argues that prejudice occurs when there is an incongruity between the characteristics associated with a social group and the characteristics of a leader, so this answer is correct.

Question 3: The glass escalator is the structural advantage that men possess in women-dominated occupations that help men rise faster than women, so this is incorrect.

Question 4: A microaggression is not a small conflict. Conflicts can occur for many reasons that are unrelated to bias, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 5: According to the contact hypothesis, under certain conditions, contact can reduce prejudice, so this is correct.

Question 6: His theory identified situational factors that could lead to positive outcomes rather than people's affect. This is the correct answer.

Question 7: One limitation is that the contact hypothesis assumes intergroup contact will reduce prejudice, but not all contact is positive or effective and can even increase prejudice, so this is the correct answer.

Question 8: Strong in-group identification typically leads to lowered comfort with outgroups, so this is incorrect.

Question 9: Normal social influence is when people change their behaviour to follow the expectations of a group to be liked, accepted, or avoid rejection so this is correct.

Question 10: During de-individuation, people prioritise group more than individual goals, so this is incorrect.

If you picked C:

Question 1: Hostile stereotypes involve overtly negative stereotypes, which this statement does not have, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 2: Social Learning Theory posits that we learn through observation, imitation, and reinforcement from the environment, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 3: The glass ceiling represents an invisible barrier that prevent women's rise so this is incorrect.

Question 4: The complete absence of bias in contemporary society.

Question 5: The original contact hypothesis focused on direct contact, so this is incorrect. More recent research has begun to examine the effects of indirect contact (e.g., being friends with someone who is also friends with an outgroup member).

Question 6: This is a situational factor that can reduce prejudice, so this is incorrect.

Question 7: This answer is incorrect because one of the conditions of the contact hypothesis is support from authorities, laws, or customs.

Question 8: Social Identity Theory suggests that identification with your in-group is related to favouring your in-group, so this is correct.

Question 9: This answer explains obedience to authority, so this is incorrect.

Question 10: During de-individuation people feel less self-aware so this answer is correct.

If you picked D:

Question 1: Prescriptive stereotypes tell others how men and women should behave, which these statements have so this answer is correct.

Question 2: Modern Sexism refers to subtle gender discrimination. It does not explain leaderships evaluations, so it is incorrect.

Question 3: This is a made-up term, so it is incorrect.

Question 4: Laws that discriminate against marginalised groups are not microaggressions, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 5: Imagined contact (e.g., imagining contact with outgroup members) is a later edition. It can sometimes reduce prejudice, so this is incorrect.

Question 6: This is a situational factor that can reduce prejudice, so this is incorrect.

Question 7: The hypothesis focusses on decreasing negative stereotypes, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 8: This answer is incorrect because identification typically increases group-based identities.

Question 9: Normative influence reduces resistance to group pressures, so this is incorrect.

Question 10: This is not related to de-individuation, so this answer is incorrect.

2. Social and Humanistic Psychology

Feedback Sheet

If you picked A:

Question 1: This describes informational social influence, where people think the group has more accurate information than they have, so this is incorrect.

Question 2: Attitudes are one of the key factors in forming intentions according to the theory, so this is incorrect.

Question 3: This is incorrect because obedience does not occur when one is alone.

Question 4: Milgram's study did not examine conformity nor did it examine group behaviour.

Question 5: This is incorrect because both Asch's conformity study and Milgram's obedience study were conducted in artificial lab settings, not natural environments. The controlled lab settings were, in fact, designed to limit external variables, not the other way around.

Question 6: This was the original explanation for the bystander effect. However, some studies suggest that diffusion of responsibility does not always occur.

Question 7: Although children prefer ingroup members from a young age, they do not show prejudice. The specific content of prejudice (e.g., negative stereotypes about certain groups) is learned from the social environment, rather than being biologically hardwired so this answer is incorrect.

Question 8: The central focus of the theory is not on mental health, so this is incorrect.

Question 9: Humanism is not the goal of the hierarchy, so this is incorrect

Question 10: This is incorrect because Maslow assumed that the hierarchy was the same across cultures.

If you picked B:

Question 1: This is correct. People conform to avoid social rejection.

Question 2: Subjective norms are a core component of the theory because social expectations influence intentions, so this is incorrect.

Question 3: This is correct. Obedience is a response to authority figures, while conformity is a response to group pressure.

Question 4: Despite their personal discomfort and moral conflict, many participants continued to obey the authority figure's commands. This is correct.

Question 5: This is incorrect because both studies raised significant ethical concerns. Participants were not fully aware of the stress they would endure.

Question 6: People do not tend to be distracted just by being around other people so this is incorrect.

Question 7: Children naturally learn to categorize individuals into groups based on observable traits like race, gender, or age. Through intergroup relations, children can develop in-group favouritism (preference for their own group) and out-group derogation (negative views of other

groups), often influenced by the attitudes and behaviours they observe in adults, peers, and media.

Question 8: Maslow's theory does not really focus on the mind, so this is incorrect.

Question 9: Psychoanalysis is unrelated to Maslow's theory, so this is incorrect.

Question 10: Maslow believed that motivation was conscious and unconscious, so this is incorrect.

If you picked C:

Question 1: Normative social influence discounts personal beliefs so this is incorrect.

Question 2: Perceived behavioural control is a core part of the theory, so this is incorrect. It affects both intentions and whether a person actually performs the behaviour.

Question 3: This is incorrect because neither obedience nor conformity necessarily leads to long-term or short-term behaviour change. Both can lead to temporary or lasting changes depending on the context.

Question 4: This is incorrect because Milgram's study demonstrated the opposite—that many participants obeyed authority even when it involved harming others.

Question 5: Both Asch's conformity experiments and Milgram's obedience experiments were conducted in controlled laboratory settings, which may limit the generalizability of their findings to real-world contexts.

Question 6: In bystander situations, people may not intervene because of fear and uncertainty.

Question 7: Children can develop prejudice even without direct negative experiences so this is incorrect. Prejudice often arises from social learning, media portrayals, or indirect information from family or peers, rather than personal experience with individuals from different groups. In fact, children can form biased views about other groups based solely on societal attitudes.

Question 8: The theory focuses on people's motivation to meet needs.

Question 9: This is a stage in the hierarchy, but it is not the highest level, so this is incorrect.

Question 10: Maslow believed basic needs, like food, must be met before higher needs, such as love, become the primary motivators so this is incorrect.

If you picked D:

Question 1: This is not correct because it describes obedience to authority.

Question 2: Affect (emotions) is not part of the theory of planned behaviour. The model is more focused on rational decision-making processes rather than emotional responses, so this is correct.

Question 3: This is incorrect because obedience requires the presence of an authority figure, whereas conformity is typically influenced by peer or group pressure without needing an authority figure.

Question 4: This is incorrect in the context of Milgram's original experiment, which did not look at the influence of others or bystander effects.

Question 5: The participants in these studies were often drawn from relatively homogeneous groups, limiting the diversity of perspectives.

Question 6: Some research suggests that people do not intervene because they do not understand the situation.

Question 7: Children are not unaffected by group membership. Research shows that children start noticing group differences from an early age and tend to show preferences for their in-group, often influenced by societal norms. They don't naturally show equal preference for all individuals without being taught to appreciate diversity.

Question 8: The theory does not focus on success, so this is incorrect.

Question 9: Self-actualisation in which a person reaches their full potential is the ultimate goal.

Question 10: According to Maslow's theory of motivation, humans are continuously motivated to satisfy needs. Once people fill one need, another emerges.

3. Developmental Psychology

Feedback Sheet

If you picked A:

Question 1: This option is incorrect because it reflects an outdated view, often associated with behaviourist theories. Early psychologists like Freud emphasized the role of food (e.g., breastfeeding) in attachment. However, research by John Bowlby and Harry Harlow showed that attachment is not solely based on nourishment. Harlow's monkey experiments demonstrated that infant monkeys preferred comfort and closeness (through soft surrogate mothers) over nourishment, indicating that emotional bonds are based on more than just biological drives for food.

Question 2: Both theorists believed that children pass through sequential stages so this is incorrect.

Question 3: This is incorrect because children need hypothetical reasoning to answer this question.

Question 4: This is correct. Piaget believed that development was invariant in different cultures.

Question 5: This is incorrect because it is accommodation, which is when a child adjusts or creates a new schema to fit new information. The child is distinguishing between the car and the bus, which requires modifying their understanding to account for the differences between the two.

Question 6: Emerging adulthood (18–29 years) is often marked by **self-exploration** and self-focus so this is correct.

Question 7: Authoritative parents set clear boundaries while also being warm and responsive; they balance freedom with structure. This parent is not setting boundaries, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 8: According to Vygotsky, when children talk aloud to themselves (egocentric speech), it reflects a developmental stage where external social speech is being internalised into inner speech used for self-regulation. This answer is correct.

Question 9: Avoiding punishment is characteristic of Stage 1 (obedience and punishment orientation) at the preconventional level, not Stage 3. This answer is incorrect.

Question 10: Incorrect, because securely attached infants are comforted and settle quickly after reunion.

If you picked B:

Question 1: This option is incorrect because it describes a behaviourist view that focuses on attachment as a result of conditioning and rewards. While caregiving does play a role in attachment, attachment theory (as developed by Bowlby) emphasizes that attachment is innate—a biological system that evolves to enhance the survival of the infant. It is not just learned through rewards but rather influenced by the caregiver's sensitivity and responsiveness to the child's needs.

Question 2: Piaget emphasized children's cognitive development, particularly how they develop the ability to think logically about concrete and, later, abstract concepts. Kohlberg, building on Piaget's foundation, focused on how moral reasoning develops through different stages, starting

from obedience and self-interest (preconventional) and evolving into a more principled understanding of ethics (postconventional) so this is correct.

Question 3: This is incorrect because children need hypothetical reasoning to answer this question.

Question 4: Piaget's research placed emphasis on children's failures in the tasks he assessed, while giving less attention to their successes so this is correct.

Question 5: Assimilation is a cognitive process where new information is incorporated into an existing schema without changing the schema. In this case, the child already has a schema for "daddy" and assimilates all men into that schema by calling them "daddy," rather than differentiating between them.

Question 6: While emerging adults gain more independence, they often still rely on parents for financial and emotional support. This answer is incorrect.

Question 7: Permissive parents are warm and accepting but set few rules or expectations, often allowing children to make their own decisions without much guidance. This description matches the scenario, so this answer is correct.

Question 8: This describes Piaget's view, not Vygotsky's. Piaget believed egocentric speech showed children's difficulty in taking others' perspectives, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 9: Seeking rewards is part of Stage 2 (instrumental-relativist orientation) at the preconventional level, so this answer is also incorrect.

Question 10: Correct because ambivalent infants seek closeness but simultaneously shows resistance (e.g., clinging while also pushing away, remaining upset even after reunion). This is exactly the behaviour described.

If you picked C:

Question 1: According to John Bowlby, attachment is an innate biological system that evolved to help infants maintain proximity to caregivers, which increases the chances of survival. The emotional bond forms over time, particularly when caregivers are sensitive and responsive to the child's emotional and physical needs. Mary Ainsworth later contributed to this theory by identifying different attachment styles (secure, anxious, avoidant) based on caregiver responsiveness.

Question 2: Piaget believed that cognitive development mostly concludes by adolescence, particularly with the achievement of the formal operational stage, where individuals can think abstractly and logically. Kohlberg believed that moral development could continue into adulthood, so this is incorrect.

Question 3: This is incorrect because children need hypothetical reasoning to answer this question.

Question 4: Piaget employed his own research approach, known as the clinical method, which provides flexibility but also made replicating his findings challenging at times.

Question 5: This is a correct classification based on an existing schema. However, it doesn't illustrate assimilation, because calling a zebra an animal aligns with an already accurate schema for "animal." There's no incorrect or overly broad application of a schema here.

Question 6: Emerging adulthood is more common in the Global North than the Global South (where economic pressures often force people into adulthood sooner) so this answer is incorrect.

Question 7: Authoritarian parents impose strict rules and expect obedience without much warmth or flexibility. This is the opposite of the described behaviour, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 8: This also reflects Piaget's interpretation, where egocentric speech was seen as functionless "talking to oneself." Vygotsky rejected this idea, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 9: At Stage 3 (the "good boy/good girl" orientation) within the conventional level, people follow rules to maintain relationships and gain social approval. This answer is correct.

Question 10: Incorrect, because avoidant infants show little distress and often ignore or avoid the caregiver on reunion.

If you picked D:

Question 1: This option is incorrect because it suggests that attachment forms through social conditioning, regardless of the quality of caregiving. However, attachment theory highlights that caregiver responsiveness is central to the development of secure attachments.

Question 2: This option is incorrect because Kohlberg's stages of moral development are not limited to early childhood and are not directly aligned with Piaget's sensorimotor and preoperational stages. Kohlberg's model extends well beyond early childhood.

Question 3: This is correct because children have developed hypothetical reasoning before they enter this stage.

Question 4: Piaget documented his findings on cognitive development through a series of detailed and influential books and papers.

Question 5: This is an example of a motor action, not a cognitive process related to schema development.

Question 6: Young adulthood refers to people who have typically established stable careers. Emerging adulthood is a phase in which people engage in identity exploration and instability. This answer is incorrect.

Question 7: Neglectful (uninvolved) parents are low in both warmth and control, often disengaged from their child's life. The parent in the scenario is responsive to the child's desires, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 8: Research shows that in Vygotsky's framework, challenging or frustrating tasks often *increase* egocentric speech because children use it to guide and regulate their thinking. This answer is incorrect.

Question 9: Focusing on personal care is not part of Kohlberg's moral stages—it's more relevant to Gilligan's ethics of care framework—so this answer is incorrect.

Question 10: Incorrect, because disorganised attachment involves contradictory, fearful, or disoriented behaviors rather than cling-push resistance.

4. Biological Psychology

Feedback Sheet

If you picked A:

Question 1: This describes the formation of new synaptic connections, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 2: Synaptic pruning eradicates unused connections but does not improve signal transmission, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 3: The prefrontal cortex is not fully developed so this answer is incorrect.

Question 4: Sensation detects, it does not interpret, so this is incorrect.

Question 5: The outer ear does not transmit sound waves directly to the brain. Sound waves first go to the ear canal, so this is incorrect.

Question 6: This is incorrect because psychotropic drugs can block a receptor.

Question 7: The autonomic nervous system controls heart rate, which is involuntary, so this is incorrect.

Question 8: The frontal is primarily responsible for higher level functions, so this is correct.

Question 9: The brain has billions of neurons and trillions of connections, so this is incorrect.

Question 10: Synaptic (or dendritic) pruning extends well into the mid-20s, so this answer is incorrect.

If you picked B:

Question 1: Synaptic pruning refers to removing unused or weaker synaptic connections, so this is correct.

Question 2: Myelination involves speeds up electrical signals between neurons, so this answer is correct.

Question 3: The limbic system (used for emotions and rewards) matures earlier than the prefrontal cortex (used for impulse control). This imbalance is what can lead to risky behaviour, so this answer is correct.

Question 4: Transduction converts stimuli into neural signals. It does not detect input, so this is incorrect.

Question 5: We do not perceive objective reality. Instead, we create a construction of reality, so this is incorrect.

Question 6: This is incorrect because psychotropic can dampen a receptor.

Question 7: This is correct because the somatic nervous system controls voluntary movements.

Question 8: This is incorrect because the occipital lobe is primarily used for vision.

Question 9: Neurotransmitters affect behavior and emotion, so this is incorrect.

Question 10: Regions, such as the prefrontal cortex, mature until about age 25 so this answer is incorrect.

If you picked C:

Question 1: This describes the creation of new neurons, so this is incorrect.

Question 2: Myelination does not create new neurons, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 3: Myelination is not complete by adolescence, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 4: This answer describes the processes in the correct order.

Question 5: This answer is correct.

Question 6: This answer is correct because psychotropic drugs can do both.

Question 7: The autonomic nervous system controls stress, which prepares the body for 'fight or flight' responses, so this is incorrect.

Question 8: This is incorrect because the parietal lobe is primarily used for sensory processing.

Question 9: Although regions may have specialized functions, the regions work together so this is correct.

Question 10: The prefrontal cortex typically matures around age 25 so this answer is correct.

If you picked D:

Question 1: Neuronal degeneration is not synaptic pruning, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 2: Myelination does not decrease brain plasticity, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 3: Emerging adults are more influenced by peer pressure compared to adolescents, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 4: Sensation detects, and perception interprets so this is incorrect.

Question 5: The ear does not interpret sounds, so this is incorrect.

Question 6: This is incorrect because psychotropic can dampen a receptor.

Question 7: The autonomic nervous system controls digestion because it is involuntary, so this is incorrect.

Question 8: There is no central lobe in the brain, so this is incorrect.

Question 9: This is incorrect because we can now study the brain in real time even when people have different conditions.

Question 10: Myelination continues into the 20s and even beyond, so this answer is incorrect

5. Clinical Psychology

Feedback Sheet

If you picked A:

Question 1: This is incorrect because it describes emotion-focused coping.

Question 2: This answer describes illusory control when people believe that they control things outside their control, so this is incorrect.

Question 3: This is a different explanation of phobias (i.e., classical conditioning) so this is incorrect.

Question 4: CBT includes exposure therapy, so this is correct.

Question 5: Schizophrenia is often mistaken for dissociative identity disorder (DID), but it does not involve multiple personalities, so this is incorrect.

Question 6: This is incorrect because a diagnosis of OCD relies on the presence of obsessions or compulsions rather than both.

Question 7: Compulsions are performed to reduce anxiety or distress, so this is correct.

Question 8: Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) can involve severe depressive episodes, and while they can be short-term, they must last at least two weeks to meet the diagnostic criteria. This is an appropriate match, so this is incorrect.

Question 9: This is one of the possible symptoms, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 10: This is correct because minimisation is a cognitive distortion in which people downplay an achievement.

Question 11: Most people with phobias recognise that their fear is irrational but still feel anxious or distressed, so this answer is incorrect.

If you picked B:

Question 1: This is incorrect because it is avoidance coping.

Question 2: This is incorrect because it describes external attribution in which people credit external factors for their success.

Question 3: This is a different explanation of phobias so this incorrect.

Question 4: Medications (e.g., anti-anxiety drugs) may help manage symptoms but are not the primary treatment in CBT, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 5: This is incorrect. Schizophrenia typically is seen in late adolescence to early adulthood.

Question 6: Some people with OCD recognise their obsessions as irrational, but this is not part of the diagnosis.

Question 7: Obsessions (intrusive thoughts) are internal, but compulsions involve observable behaviors or mental rituals, so this is incorrect.

Question 8: Persistent Depressive Disorder (PDD, formerly Dysthymia) is characterized by chronic depressive symptoms lasting at least two years, making this diagnosis appropriate.

Question 9: This is one of the possible symptoms, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 10: This is an example of personalization, so this is incorrect.

Question 11: This is correct because a main feature of phobias is avoidance.

If you picked C:

Question 1: This is incorrect because it describes emotion-focused coping.

Question 2: This is the correct answer.

Question 3: This is correct because the evolutionary theory of phobias suggests that humans are biologically predisposed to develop fears of certain stimuli that posed a threat to survival in ancestral environments.

Question 4: Analysis of dreams is associated with psychoanalysis rather than CBT, so this is incorrect.

Question 5: This is incorrect because have a first-degree relative with schizophrenia increases risk.

Question 6: This is incorrect because the symptoms only need to persist for 6 months.

Question 7: Obsessions are unwanted, intrusive thoughts, while compulsions are the actions taken to neutralise them, so this is incorrect.

Question 8: Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder (DMDD) is a childhood disorder involving severe temper outbursts and chronic irritability, which fits the description given.

Question 9: This is one of the possible symptoms, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 10: This is an example of selective abstraction, so this is incorrect.

Question 11: This is incorrect because social phobia can impact daily life.

If you picked D:

Question 1: Problem-focused coping is when people address the source of stress, so this is correct.

Question 2: This describes denial, so it is incorrect.

Question 3: This is a different explanation of phobias (neurochemical explanation) so this is incorrect.

Question 4: CBT does not focus on underlying causes, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 5: This is correct because schizophrenia involves disturbances in thought.

Question 6: This is correct because symptoms must cause distress or impairment or be time-consuming.

Question 7: Obsessions are involuntary thoughts, while compulsions are behaviours or mental acts performed in response, so this is incorrect.

Question 8: The phrase "*mood shifts unpredictably without any clear pattern*" suggests a random or inconsistent fluctuation in mood, which does not align with PMDD, as PMDD follows a predictable monthly cycle.

Question 9: This is not one of the possible symptoms, so this answer is correct.

Question 10: This is an example of overgeneralization, so this is incorrect.

Question 11: This is incorrect. *Coulrophobia* is the phobia for fear of clowns.

6. Learning and memory

Feedback Sheet

If you picked A:

Question 1: Encoding, which is when information is inputted into our memory systems, is one of the three primary memory processes.

Question 2: Presenting too much material in one go can lead to overload of working memory so this is incorrect.

Question 3: Sensory memory does not retain information forever.

Question 4: This scenario involves short-term memory for initially holding the list and potentially long-term memory if the student recalls the words after encoding them, so this is incorrect.

Question 5: This statement does not suggest that memory is reconstructive. Instead, it suggests that memory is exact, which is incorrect.

Question 6: While chunking can make memorisation feel more manageable, it does not always reduce the time required to learn. This is incorrect.

Question 7: This describes operant conditioning rather than classical conditioning.

Question 8: This is the correct answer. Salivating in response to the smell of food is an innate response to the smell of food. This does not require any prior learning, making it an unconditioned response.

Question 9: This is an example of classical conditioning. The dog has associated the sound of the bell with food, leading to the salivation response.

Question 10: True learning involves not just rote memorisation. It also includes understanding and applying information, so this is incorrect.

If you picked B:

Question 1: Storage, which involves retaining information over time, is a primary memory process so the answer is incorrect.

Question 2: Memory models suggest that revising material many times improves retention, so this is the correct answer.

Question 3: This is the correct answer. Sensory memory captures a brief impression of sensory information and holds it for a short amount of time.

Question 4: This scenario illustrates the use of long-term memory rather than working memory, so this is incorrect.

Question 5: This is the correct answer. Research, such as studies on the misinformation effect, shows that people can "remember" events that didn't occur because their memories are reconstructed rather than exact replicas of reality.

Question 6: This is the correct answer. Chunking helps by combining separate bits of information into larger, more meaningful units.

Question 7: This is the correct answer. Classical conditioning involves pairing a neutral stimulus with an unconditioned stimulus that produces a response.

Question 8: This is a learned response, so it is incorrect

Question 9: This is an example of operant conditioning, so this is one of the correct answers.

Question 10: This definition aligns with most psychological and educational perspectives on learning, so it is correct.

If you picked C:

Question 1: Retrieval, when we access information out of storage, is a primary memory process.

Question 2: Examples promote understanding to different contexts, so this is incorrect.

Question 3: This describes the function of working memory, not sensory memory.

Question 4: This is the correct answer. It demonstrates working memory because the person is holding numbers temporarily in mind, actively manipulating them, and making decisions in real time.

Question 5: This answer involves the formation and adaptation of memory, not the way it is recalled, so is not quite the correct answer.

Question 6: Emotional significance can aid memory encoding, but this answer is not related to chunking, so this answer is incorrect.

Question 7: This is an example of habit formation, so it is incorrect.

Question 8: The response occurs after hearing "duck!", which involves prior learning. Therefore, this is a conditioned response, not unconditioned.

Question 9: The sound of the can opener has been associated with food, causing the cat's response so this is classical conditioning.

Question 10: Skills attained through genetic inheritance are not considered "learning".

If you picked D:

Question 1: Assimilation is when individuals integrate new information into their existing schemas, so it is not a primary memory process.

Question 2: Engagement is critical for effective learning, so this is incorrect.

Question 3: Encoding information into long-term memory is associated with working memory. This is incorrect.

Question 4: The scenario itself does not directly illustrate working memory in action, so this is incorrect.

Question 5: This implies that memory retrieval is accurate, so this is incorrect.

Question 6: While chunking can help reduce cognitive load, its primary role is during encoding. This option focuses on retrieval so it is incorrect.

Question 7: This describes observational learning or modelling rather than classical conditioning.

Question 8: Feeling nervous is not instinctive but is learned so this is incorrect.

Question 9: This is also an example of operant conditioning. The behaviour (studying hard) is strengthened by the positive consequence (reward for good grades).

Question 10: Repetition, or rehearsal, may help retain information in the short term, but it does not necessarily result in deep learning so this is incorrect.