

1)THE AVERAGE DURATION OF THE PERSISTENCE OF VISUAL INFORMATION IN THE SENSORY BUFFER (ALSO KNOWN AS ICONIC MEMORY) IS ABOUT:

-400 ms

2)ACCORDING TO PROPONENTS OF A CASUAL LINK BETWEEN ATTENTION AND CONSCIOUSNESS, ATTENTION IS:

-necessary but not sufficient for conscious perception

3)ACCORDING TO PROPONENTS OF A DOUBLE DISSOCIATION BETWEEN ATTENTION AND CONSCIOUSNESS, SUBJECTS IN PARTIAL REPORT CONDITIONS ARE:

-first conscious of all presented visual stimuli and then report just the cued visual stimuli

4)ACCORDING TO PROPONENTS OF A DOUBLE DISSOCIATION BETWEEN ATTENTION AND CONSCIOUSNESS, ONE VISUAL STIMULUS THAT CAN BE CONSCIOUSLY PERCEIVED WITHOUT ATTENTION IS:

-the gist of a scene

5)THE TERMS "EARLY" AND "LATE" TO DEFINE ATTENTIVE SELECTION DENOTE:

-the type of information guiding attentive selection, sensory/physical and semantic/mnemonic, respectively

6)THE N2PC COMPONENT OF A VISUAL EVENT RELATED POTENTIAL (ERP) IS A HALLMARK OF:

-the deployment of visual attention along the horizontal meridian

7)IN VISUAL SEARCH DESIGNS REQUIRING A TARGET PRESENT/ABSENT RESPONSE, ATTENTIVE SEARCH IS HEID TO BE EFFICIENT WHEN THE SLOPE OF THE FUNCTION RELATING REACTION TIMES AND SEARCH DISPLAY SET-SIZE IS:

-flat on both target-present trials and target-absent trials

8)THE N2PC COMPONENT OF A VISUAL EVENT RELATED POTENTIAL (ERP) MANIFESTS ITSELF AS:

-an increased negativity recorded in a 200-300 ms time-range at posterior electrodes contralateral to a target stimulus

9)ACCORDING TO THE PERCEPTUAL LOAD THEORY PROPOSED BY LAVIE, DISTRACTORS EXERT AN INFLUENCE ON TARGET INFORMATION PROCESSING WHEN:

-attentive selection is difficult

10) IN VISUAL SEARCH DESIGNS REQUIRING A TARGET PRESENT/ABSENT RESPONSE, ATTENTIVE SEARCH IS HELD TO BE INEFFICIENT WHEN THE SLOPE OF THE FUNCTION RELATING REACTION TIMES AND SEARCH DISPLAY SET-SIZE IS:

-twice as steep on target-absent trials relative to target-present trials

11) IN A RAPID SERIAL VISUAL PRESENTATION DESIGN, THE SO-CALLED LAG1-SPARING EFFECT CAN ONLY BE OBSERVED IF:

-T1 and T2 are displayed within less than 100-120ms, with or without intervening distractors

12) IN A MULTI-STREAM RAPID SERIAL VISUAL PRESENTATION DESIGN WITH T1 AND T2 REQUIRING THE SAME TASK, THE SO-CALLED LAG1-SPARING EFFECT CAN ONLY BE OBSERVED IF:

-T1 and T2 are displayed in the same spatial position

13) WYBLE'S MODEL OF THE ATTENTIONAL BLINK POSITS THAT SELECTION OF T1 AND T2 IS AN INSTANCE OF:

-late selection

14) THE CLAIM THAT VISUO-SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL ATTENTION SUBTEND ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FUNCTIONAL AND NEURAL MECHANISMS IS:

-debatable, given demonstrations of reduced visuo-spatial attention efficiency during the attentional blink

15) FOUR-DOT MASKING OF A VISUAL STIMULUS IS EFFECTIVE ONLY WHEN:

-the visual stimulus and the four-dot mask have a common onset and different offsets

16) IN A VISUAL SEARCH DESIGN, THE IDENTITY OF VISUAL STIMULUS SURROUNDED BY A FOUR-DOT MASK IS:

-fully processed and accompanied by an N2pc contralateral to the visual stimulus position

17) ACCORDING TO THE OBJECT SUBSTITUTION MODEL, THE PSHYSICAL PERSISTENCE OF THE FOUR-DOT MASK FOLLOWING THE OFFSET OF VISUAL STIMULUS IS CRITICAL FOR:

-the replacement of the stimulus identity with that of the four-dot mask

18) ACCORDING TO THE OBJECT SUBSTITUTION MODEL, THE SPATIAL POSITION OF A VISUAL STIMULUS SURROUNDED BY A FOUR-DOT MASK MUST BE UNPREDICTABLE SO AS TO PREVENT:

-the anticipated deployment of visuo-spatial attention to the visual stimulus position

19) IN A FLICKER DESIGN, THE CRITICAL FACTOR FOR CHANGE BLINDNESS TO BE OBSERVED IS:

-the blank frame intervening between each successive picture presentation

20) PRE-ATTENTIVE VISION IS HELD TO CODE INFORMATION THAT IS SUFFICIENT FOR:

-guiding attention to a task-relevant object dimension

21) THE COMPONENT OF THE EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL (ERP) TYPICALLY OBSERVED WHEN VISUAL CONSOLIDATION IS UNDER WAY IS:

-P3b

22) THE CRITICAL PROCESSING STAGE ALLOWING FOR THE CORRECT INTEGRATION OF DIFFERENT FEATURE DIMENSIONS INTO A COHERENT OBJECT IS:

-the allocation of visuo-spatial attention to the object position

23) A PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT THAT IS UNLIKELY TO ARISE FROM SPONTANEOUS CONSCIOUSNESS FLUCTUATIONS IS:

-attentional blink

24) THE BENEFIT OF ADOPTING A SIGNAL DETECTION APPROACH TO DATA BASED ON SUBJECTIVE REPORT IS THE POSSIBILITY TO:

-disentangle parametrically the true subjective sensitivity and response attitude/bias

25) FROM A LOCALIST PERSPECTIVE, NCC MUST BE REFLECTED IN:

-the activation of a specific and localizable subset of cortical circuits like all other cognitive skills

26) FROM A DYNAMIC PERSPECTIVE, NCC MUST BE REFLECTED IN:

-dynamic information transmission through the whole brain via cortico-cortical and thalamo-cortical connections

27) ACCORDING TO THE GLOBAL NEURONAL WORKSPACE THEORY, A COMPONENT OF THE EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL (ERP) TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH VISUAL CONSCIOUSNESS IS:

-a centro-parietal P3b peaking at about 300 ms

28) A CORRECT DEFINITION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACCESS CONSCIOUSNESS AND PHENOMENAL CONSCIOUSNESS IS THE FOLLOWING:

-access consciousness is granted to a limited amount of the overall information composing phenomenal consciousness

29) ACCORDING TO THE GLOBAL NEURONAL WORKSPACE THEORY, CONSCIOUSNESS ARISES FROM:

-a non linear widespread neural activation centered on prefrontal areas

30) ACCORDING TO THE RECURRENT PROCESSING THEORY, VISUAL BACKWARD MASKING:

-halts posterior recurrent processing activity thus preventing access consciousness to fully identified masked information

31) THE CONTRASTIVE APPROACH IN CONSCIOUSNESS RESEARCH IS OPERATIONALIZED USING PSYCHOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES SO AS TO COMPARE:

-trials with comparable stimuli giving rise to distinguishable subjective experiences

32) THE EARLIEST EXPLORATIONS OF THE CAUSES OF HUMAN ERRORS WERE CARRIED OUT IN THE AREA OF:

-applied psychology

33) IN SHARIT'S VIEW, HUMAN ERRORS CAUSED BY LAPSES OF ATTENTION SHOULD BE ASCRIBED TO:

-human fallibility

34) HUMAN ERRORS CAUSED BY ATTENTIONAL LAPSES CAN BE OBSERVED:

-in everyday life situations as well as in experimental situations using a variety of designs

35) IN A GLOBAL/LOCAL TASK, THE CHANGES IN BRAIN ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ATTENTIONAL LAPSES:

-often become manifest in the form of reaction time slowing in speeded tasks

36) THE ERN COMPONENT OF AN EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL (ERP) IS USUALLY DETECTED WHEN:

-subjects are either conscious or unconscious of their errors

37) THE PEAK OF AN ERN COMPONENT OF AN EVENT-RELATED POTENTIAL (ERP) IS MOST OFTEN RECORDED:

-at frontal recording sites following the execution of an incorrect response

38) DETECTING A CHANGE IN A FLICKERING SEQUENCE OF DRIVING PICTURES IS:

-easier if the change affects objects relevant and/or informative for safe driving

39)THE ABILITY TO DETECT A CHANGE IN A FLICKERING SEQUENCE OF DRIVING PICTURES IS:

-comparable between driving subjects and non-driving subjects

40)IN A MULTIPLE-OBJECT TRACKING DESIGN, INDIVIDUAL TRACKING CAPACITY CORRELATES:

-positively with individual increases in N2pc and SPCN amplitude from 1 to 3 stimuli

41)A PECULIAR DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AIRPLANE PILOTS AND NON-PILOTS IS:

-a more efficient control of visuo-spatial attention for pilots compared to non-pilots

42)ONE RELEVANT CONTRIBUTION COGNITIVE SCIENCE MAY PROVIDE TO SAFETY IN AVIATION CONCERNS:

-the use of modern experimental approaches to the systematic exploration of the causes of human errors

43)IDEALLY, INFORMED INDICATIONS ON HUMAN ERROR PREVENTION AND SAFETY PROMOTION IN REAL-LIFE SITUATIONS SHOULD RELY ON:

-results from systematic/experimental investigations and documental ecological evidence