

Chapter 9: Discursive Psychology

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is NOT a theoretical assumption informing Cognitivism?

- A. Talk is a route to cognition
- B. Cognitions are based on perception
- C. An objective perception of reality is theoretically possible
- D. There are no consensual objects of thought

2. Discourse analysts would content that...?

- A. Cognitive structures are relatively enduring
- B. Language is productive and performative
- C. There are consensual objects of thought
- D. An objective perception of reality is theoretically possible

3. Ideally, a discourse analysis study should utilize as data?

- A. Naturally occurring conversations
- B. Films
- C. Questionnaire responses
- D. Paintings

4. Discursive psychology and Foucauldian discourse analysis are different because...?

- A. They have different concerns about the roles of language in the construction of social reality
- B. Only discursive psychology is critical of cognitivism
- C. They address different sorts of research questions
- D. Discursive psychology is informed by a realist approach and Foucauldian discourse analysis a relativist approach

5. It is important that a transcript contains....?

- A. Delays
- B. Hesitations
- C. Emphasis
- D. All of the above

- 6. It is important to read through a transcript at least once without any attempt to analyse it because:**
- A. It allows the application of a pre-existing theory
 - B. It allows the researcher to generate a hypothesis to be tested
 - C. It allows the researcher to experience some of the discursive effects of the text
 - D. It allows the research to alter the research question
- 7. Discursive psychology is typically in orientation.**
- A. Realist
 - B. Phenomenological
 - C. Relativist
 - D. None of the above
- 8. The position of the researcher in discourse analysis resembles which of the following?**
- A. An author
 - B. A detective
 - C. A counsellor
 - D. An architect