

Chapter 9: Discursive Psychology

Multiple Choice Answers (correct answers in bold):

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